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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 45th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. MONGBE (Benin)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 91: DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION (continued)

Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/181 (continued) (A/48/689)

1. Mr. HAYES (Ireland) said that his delegation fully endorsed the statement made by Belgium on behalf of the European Union at the Committee's 43rd meeting. In addition, it believed that an agenda for development should be a practical, action-oriented document capable of capturing the imagination and interest of public opinion. To be fully effective, the agenda must encourage the participation of Governments and non-governmental organizations.

2. There could be no sustainable development without democracy. Sustainable development required the active support of the peoples of the developed and the developing world.

3. A comprehensive agenda for development should address the important issue of the peace dividend. As military budgets consumed resources that should be devoted to improving the lives of millions of human beings, military activity contributed directly to poverty. The contrast between the amount spent on official development assistance (ODA) and military expenditure by both developing and developed countries was disheartening. Member States should therefore allocate a portion of the resources released from reduced military expenditure for purposes that could benefit all the peoples of the planet.

4. Mr. GERVAIS (Côte d'Ivoire) said that an agenda for development should propose solutions capable of reversing social and economic decline, especially in Africa. More than 500 million Africans depended on agriculture and pastoral activities for their survival. To be effective, then, assistance to Africa should encourage agricultural diversification to promote food self-sufficiency, which was the first condition for endogenous economic and social development. Such assistance should reverse the tendency of African countries to import essential commodities rather than produce them themselves. In short, an agenda for development should not underestimate the importance of agriculture for African economic recovery.

5. While individual countries were primarily responsible for promoting their own economic recovery, ODA should not be cut back or denied outright. The developed countries should increase such assistance to 0.7 per cent of their gross national product (GNP). At the same time, the problem of Africa's enormous external debt must be addressed. The end of the cold war made it possible to allocate a part of the immense resources released from disarmament to African economic development.

6. Those few suggestions did not exhaust the solutions to the problem of underdevelopment, for which there was no universal solution. No matter how well devised, strategies to combat that problem required adequate resources, and an agenda for development must address the question of how and where development assistance could be found.

7. Mr. DE ROJAS (Observer for the Latin American Economic System) said that, at its meeting in November 1993, the Latin American Council had taken note with satisfaction of the document on an agenda for development that had been prepared by the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) for the third Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government. That document contained specific suggestions in the areas of international trade, money and finance, social development, technology and competitiveness and environment and development.

8. An agenda for development should deal with the institutional aspects of international trade. With or without a new multilateral trade organization, the future programme of work of any institution and its links to the United Nations system should be an integral part of such an agenda. The interrelationship between monetary, financial and trade issues should also be reflected in that document. On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, SELA had joined in calling for an in-depth study of the future role of those institutions, bearing in mind the changes that had occurred in international relations and the economic and social situation of the developing countries. The future role of the Bretton Woods institutions should be to facilitate reforms, address specific investment needs and finance socially-oriented development programmes, especially in the developing countries.

9. A dialogue on those matters would be a clear sign of progress towards a truly effective strategy of shared development. The United Nations was the only forum for such a dialogue, and the elaboration of an agenda for development should therefore be linked to the restructuring of the United Nations system in the social and economic fields, and particularly the Economic and Social Council, as the coordinating body for policies and strategies.

10. Increasing poverty and marginalization at the international level would jeopardize international peace and security unless effective measures were taken to promote comprehensive human development. In that regard, the Latin American Council had recognized the special importance of the World Summit for Social Development and had recommended that SELA, together with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and other agencies, should promote the preparation of a regional position at the Summit.

11. The promotion of social well-being and development in all its aspects made it necessary to define and strengthen the role of the State, ensure the greatest possible popular participation and promote an international environment conducive to the comprehensive solution of development problems. Distributive and social policies in general should be a fundamental component of an agenda for development and should be harmonized, within an integrated approach, with macroeconomic policies and with international economic cooperation.

12. The preparation of an agenda for development should lay the foundation for a new development paradigm. In particular, the agenda should propose a new type of relationship between the industrialized and the developing countries and between peoples and individuals, based on common interests and needs.

13. Mr. SIEBER (Observer for Switzerland) said that the elaboration of an agenda for development provided the international community with a welcome opportunity to define the role of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields. Only a well-founded, pragmatic and commonly agreed concept based on an integrated, coherent and comprehensive approach to development would provide the guidance the United Nations system and the international community needed to address the relationship between poverty and underdevelopment, major causes of instability and conflict in the world.

14. In order to develop such a concept, a qualitative, growth-oriented approach should be sought. The linkages between various social, economic and security elements, such as democracy, good governance, human rights, the state of the environment and social justice, should be addressed. Issues that went beyond a narrow definition of development, such as trade, investment and transfer of technology, should also be thoroughly analysed.

15. The new areas of consensus that had emerged in recent years, which would undoubtedly be developed further at forthcoming international conferences, would enable the United Nations system to strengthen its ongoing efforts to redefine its role in the economic and social fields. A common vision, the identification of the objectives of sustainable human development and the designation of clear responsibilities of the various participants in development activities would provide the basis for further institutional reforms. Cooperation between the United Nations and international financial and trade institutions should be enhanced, and international cooperation should be strengthened at the global, regional and national levels.

16. Mr. LOHIA (Papua New Guinea) said that for over a year, the Government of Papua New Guinea had been involved in the preparation of the United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation, which should be one of the themes of the agenda for development. Moreover, an agenda for social, economic and political development must consider the Organization's efforts to implement the Global Strategy for Shelter by the Year 2000 and the declaration by the General Assembly of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and assist in the reconstruction and peace process in many war-torn countries. The media had concentrated its attention on global efforts to protect the environment and promote sustainable development and had not given adequate attention to the importance of providing shelter for people who had been displaced by natural disasters, or were threatened by climate change and rising sealevels. The United Nations must endeavour to reverse that trend.

17. An agenda for development should benefit from the positive results of the Uruguay Round, freer international trade mechanisms, a more equitable environment for developing country exports, and further commitments to address the problems of desertification, drought, drift-net fishing, unsustainable development, environmental degradation, poverty and Africa's external debt crisis. His delegation was concerned at the developed countries' reluctance to ease trade restrictions, especially on agricultural products which, in developing countries like Papua New Guinea, formed the backbone of the national economy.

18. Mr. Chong-Ha YOO (Republic of Korea) said that his delegation endorsed the suggestions of the Secretary-General regarding the comprehensive approaches and themes to be pursued in an agenda for development, including human-centred development and sustainable development in the economic, social and related fields. One of the ways in which an agenda for development could maximize its impact was to encourage the international community to support the cause of development by enhancing self-help efforts among developing countries and increasing assistance by developed countries. In that regard, an agenda for development should concentrate on such issues as securing adequate financial resources and facilitating the transfer of technology.

19. The preparation of an agenda for development came at an opportune time. Given the fact that one fifth of the world lived in absolute poverty, and the seriousness of environmental degradation and explosive population growth, the need for an agenda for development could not be overemphasized. An agenda for development could help the United Nations resume its lead role in the area of development, thereby placing economic and social issues on a par with political affairs on the international agenda.

20. His delegation hoped to see a revitalization of South-South, as well as North-South, cooperation. In that regard, tripartite cooperation among the developing countries, donor countries and organizations and countries that could share their own development experience and expertise would be ideal. The Republic of Korea had always attached great significance to global cooperation in the economic and social spheres and was prepared to expand its assistance activities with the international community.

21. Mr. RAMADAN (Egypt) said that an agenda for development should, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/181, include a comprehensive annotated list of substantive themes and areas to be addressed. It should not be a text for negotiation proposed by the Secretariat, but should consist of proposals by the Secretary-General for strengthening international cooperation for development which should be submitted to Member States for their consideration. His delegation had hoped that an agenda for development might be submitted during the current session. However, it welcomed the Secretary-General's note on progress in the implementation of resolution 47/181 (A/48/689), which had been issued just before the Committee's discussion of the item.

22. There was a close link between growth, stability, peace and security; an agenda for development should complement "An Agenda for Peace" and should deal with the concept of a peace dividend. The idea of establishing development funds to benefit from the peace dividend, put forward by the Secretary-General the previous year, should be examined in greater depth.

23. Resolution 47/181 requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on an agenda for development in consultation with Member States. If the Secretary-General intended to submit his report in early 1994, there was no need for the Member States to hold intergovernmental consultations on that issue. However, if necessary, such consultations could be held under the auspices of the Chairman of the Second Committee.

24. Mr. SOEGARDA (Indonesia) said that his delegation was in broad agreement with the note by the Secretary-General contained in document A/48/689 and endorsed the statement made on the item by the representative of Colombia on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

25. The notion that peace, security and development were indivisible should be central to the agenda for development. The concept of development had evolved to encompass environmental and population concerns as well as democratization and social development, and the agenda for development should reflect that. Most importantly, people-centred development should figure prominently in the agenda in order to reflect the new emphasis on equity and sustainability. In the experience of Indonesia and other Asian countries with rapidly developing economies, successful development was largely dependent upon the existence and promotion of stability.

26. Many of those issues had already been the subject of agreements and strategies which had emerged from various forums and conferences over the years, and he hoped that forthcoming conferences would add to them. However, it was essential for the agenda to identify the reasons why so many of those commitments and agreements had not been fully implemented. If the agenda was to be viable, it should not only address domestic reform but should also pursue the democratization of international economic relations. The key role of the United Nations in securing socio-economic development should be given far higher priority, and the adoption of a comprehensive and workable agenda for development would make a significant contribution to that end.

27. The broad spectrum of development issues should be integrated into and coordinated under the agenda, which should be action-oriented and designed to ensure the equitable participation of all nations and peoples in shaping and managing global economic affairs. It should constitute a set of guidelines and provide a programme of action for the future work of the United Nations system.

28. Mr. UMER (Pakistan) said that the agenda for development would complement "An Agenda for Peace" by dealing with the question of insecurity resulting from deprivation and poverty. Since 1945, the international development consensus had been that the developing countries must be helped in their socio-economic development by access to finance and markets and the transfer of the necessary technology and skills. It was unfortunate that the industrialized world was backing away from that approach to North-South cooperation. Economic and political capital appeared to be focusing on the economies in transition to the detriment of the developing countries. The hope that the emergence of global problems such as the threat to the environment and the population explosion might produce a new sense of international solidarity had been dashed. It was time to build a new development consensus that would take advantage of the collapse of ideological barriers to the evolution of a genuinely interdependent global economy. Modern technology offered new answers to problems of poverty and backwardness, pollution and social organization.

29. The discussions on the agenda for development provided an opportunity for forging that new consensus. Its major elements could be: an agreement to establish a global economy based on the principle of competitive advantage which would gradually bring the developing countries into the system of world trade

(Mr. Umer, Pakistan)

and finance; a recognition that development without growth could not achieve the objectives of social transformation which were essential for human-centred development; an agreement to crate a non-discriminatory world trading system based on equal opportunities for all States; financing arrangements that offered a more equitable distribution of international resources to all countries; enhanced transfers and application of technologies for economic and social development; and, lastly, the fulfilment of the global commitments undertaken at the Earth Summit and elsewhere on issues such as the environment, production and trade, social development and population. In addition, the role of the United Nations in formulating the agenda for development and in coordinating and harmonizing the actions required to realize its goals must be defined.

30. Mr. BOUCHER (World Bank) said that a more detailed statement of the Bank's views regarding an agenda for development would be circulated to Committee members. The World Bank endorsed the Secretary-General's view that the agenda should not attempt to provide a new macroeconomic blueprint for the global economy. Formulating an agenda for development for the twenty-first century focused attention on searching questions such as the reasons for the wide variety in country experiences and the measures the international community could take to spur development and reduce poverty. The experience of the past 50 years suggested a number of central issues that the agenda should address, including the evolving role of the State; increasing emphasis on human development; strengthening institutional reforms, particularly at the local level; and securing the macroeconomic foundation to ensure low fiscal deficits and inflation.

31. An agenda for development must reflect the shared responsibility of all countries and underline the supportive role the multilateral system must play. Industrialized countries must consider the impact of their macroeconomic policies on developing countries and take specific action to offset any adverse effects. The essential role of the United Nations system was to enhance the capacity of developing countries to manage and accelerate the process of sustainable development. The World Bank supported the ongoing and planned reforms at both the intergovernmental and inter-agency levels aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of multilateral assistance.

32. The Bank itself had adopted a number of important new measures. To streamline its organizational structure in order to focus on private-sector development, sustainable development and human resource development; strengthen project implementation and foster participation at the grassroots level through non-governmental organizations (NGOs); provide the public with a broad range of technical, policy and documentation; and establish an independent Inspection Panel to help ensure that the Bank's operations adhered strictly to its operational policies and procedures.

33. Mr. SENILOLI (Fiji) said that his delegation associated itself fully with the statement made at the 43rd meeting by the representative of Colombia on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. It also supported the approach and the broad themes outlined by the Secretary-General in his note. The agenda for development should mark the beginning of a process; in that connection, he supported the procedure proposed by the representative of Brazil at the

(Mr. Seniloli, Fiji)

43rd meeting. The agenda should also take into account the outcome of the forthcoming conferences on population, women, social development and small island developing States. The Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States was particularly important since those countries lacked the power to influence decisions which had a serious impact on their economic and social development.

34. His delegation agreed that the agenda for development should not duplicate efforts and provided an excellent opportunity for the United Nations to take a fresh look at international cooperation. The Organization must also seek ways and means of promoting new partnerships with groups, including community organizations and NGOs at both the national and international levels. The United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation, which had been considered by the General Assembly at its current session, should also be reflected in the agenda.

35. Mr. DUBČEK (Slovakia) welcomed the renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership and said he hoped that the inclusion of the economies in transition in that dialogue would benefit the whole world community. Despite the many difficulties confronting Slovakia during its transition, his delegation understood both the economic and human resources needs of developing countries. Slovakia cooperated with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and other United Nations organizations, and there were over 1,500 students from developing countries studying in the country.

36. An agenda for development should foster closer cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions. Trade liberalization deserved the full support of the international community and was fundamental to the economic and trade reforms of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

37. Mr. ALOU (Niger) endorsed the statement made by the representative of Colombia on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. As the Secretary-General's note made clear, traditional approaches to development had failed to transform poor countries and countries in post-conflict situations. The agenda to be formulated should provide an opportunity for assessing international cooperation and looking at achievements in such fields as the environment, education, health and human resources development.

38. An agenda for development must set priorities in accordance with the specific situations of each group of States. It must consider strategies to mobilize human and financial resources; in that connection, it was important that the least developed countries should receive special attention through more dynamic emergency programmes. A realistic agenda must be neither too ambitious nor too hesitant. Formulating the agenda could only strengthen the role of the United Nations, particularly in the economic and social fields.

39. Mr. OLANIYAN (Observer for the Organization of African Unity) said that rapid economic growth had occurred chiefly in the industrially developed countries because of their technological and commercial advantages. Transfers

(Mr. Olaniyan)

of capital had tended to take place among the developed countries while foreign aid flows to developing countries had decreased as a result of aid fatigue. Even more ominous was the fact that the foreign debt of many developing countries had not only undermined their growth but had also led to capital flight.

40. An agenda for development should therefore deal with the promotion of economic growth, the eradication of poverty, institution-building and raising living standards in the developing countries. The strategies contained in the agenda should address seven major issues at the national, regional and international levels without prejudice to emergency situations arising from conflicts, wars and natural disasters. The seven issues were: economic reform; the establishment of democratic systems; human resources development; South-South cooperation; technology transfers; capital transfers; and international trade, with emphasis on commodities.

41. The agenda for development should strengthen the role of the United Nations in the areas of global finance and trade, and the effectiveness of existing international financial and trade institutions should be enhanced through increased pluralism, democratization and accountability.

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)

Draft resolution on economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan (A/C.2/48/L.17)

Draft resolution on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/C.2/48/L.18)

42. Mr. AHMIA (Algeria), introducing the draft resolutions, said that certain amendments had been proposed to the text of draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.17, and he hoped that further informal consultations might lead to a text acceptable to most delegations.

43. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.18 had been prepared in the light of the latest developments in the peace process, which would shortly lead to the establishment of a Palestinian entity. He hoped that it would be adopted by consensus.

44. Mr. AMAZIANE (Morocco) said that his delegation had not yet received instructions from the Moroccan authorities; therefore, it was not yet a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.17.

45. The CHAIRMAN announced that Indonesia had become a sponsor of both draft resolutions.

AGENDA ITEM 93: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (continued)

Draft resolution on the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (A/C.2/48/L.60)

Draft resolution on international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (A/C.2/48/L.61)

46. Mr. JARAMILLO (Colombia) introduced the draft resolutions on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

47. Draft resolutions A/C.2/48/L.60 and A/C.2/48/L.61 were adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 91: DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION (continued)

(a) TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Draft resolutions on strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (A/C.2/48/L.13 and L.55)

48. Mr. ARELLANO (Mexico), Vice-Chairman, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.55, which he was submitting on the basis of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.13.

49. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.55 was adopted.

50. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.13 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions on trade and development (A/C.2/48/L.15 and L.57)

51. Mr. ARELLANO (Mexico), Vice-Chairman, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.57, which he was submitting on the basis of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.15. He urged that the resolution should be submitted to the General Assembly as soon as possible, since its timely adoption would make a difference in the success of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations.

52. Mr. GAFOOR (Singapore) said that the text of the resolution as circulated did not always reflect the consensus reached in the informal consultations. He drew attention to a number of editorial changes to be made to the text and went on to point out that in the second line of the fifteenth preambular paragraph, the phrase "would risk seriously eroding business confidence" should be revised to read "would seriously risk eroding business confidence". Paragraph 2 should properly read "... contained in the Cartagena Commitment agreed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session". In paragraph 9, the phrase "export items of interest" should be revised to read "items of export interest".

53. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.57, as orally revised, was adopted.

54. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.57 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

(d) ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (continued)

Draft resolutions on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries (A/C.2/48/L.7 and L.54)

55. Mr. ARELLANO (Mexico), Vice-Chairman, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.54, which he was submitting on the basis of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.7.

56. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.54 was adopted.

57. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.7 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

(f) DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT (continued)

Draft resolutions on drought and desertification (A/C.2/48/L.45 and L.66)

58. Mr. ARELLANO (Mexico), Vice-Chairman, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.66, which he was submitting on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.45, and recommended that the Committee should adopt it. It had been decided during the consultations that in paragraph 5, the word "affected" should be deleted from the first line and inserted between the words "on" and "subregional".

59. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.66, as orally revised, was adopted.

60. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.45 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

(j) INTEGRATION OF THE ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION INTO THE WORLD ECONOMY (continued)

Draft resolution on the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (A/C.2/48/L.6/Rev.1)

61. Mr. LUEDIG (Estonia) announced that the following delegations had become sponsors of the draft resolution: Albania, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

62. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, drew attention to several drafting changes which had been made to paragraph 1 during the informal consultations.

63. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.6/Rev.1, as orally revised, was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 95: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS AND POLICIES AGREED UPON IN THE DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION, IN PARTICULAR THE REVITALIZATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (continued)

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE (continued)

Draft resolution on implementation of the commitments and policies as agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/C.2/48/L.10)

64. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, drew attention to a number of changes that had been made to the draft resolution during informal consultations. In paragraph 2, the word "critical" should be deleted and the words "and timely" inserted after the word "full". In paragraph 5, the words "constraints towards the implementation of" should be replaced by the words "difficulties in implementing", and the phrase "by Member States" inserted after the word "measures".

65. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.10, as orally revised, was adopted.

66. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 95.

AGENDA ITEM 96: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Draft resolution on the International Conference on Population and Development (A/C.2/48/L.11/Rev.1)

67. Mr. ARELLANO (Mexico), Vice-Chairman, emphasized the importance of the forthcoming Conference and urged the Committee to adopt the draft resolution by consensus. He announced that Belize, Malta and the Russian Federation had become sponsors.

68. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.11/Rev.1 was adopted.

69. Mrs. HASSAN (Egypt) said that the draft resolution's large number of sponsors reflected the importance the international community attached to population issues within the context of economic growth and sustainable development. She expressed the hope that the spirit of good will that had prevailed in the consultations would guide delegations in the negotiations on the final documents of the Conference.

Decision concerning the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development on its second session

70. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should recommend that the General Assembly should take note of the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development on its second session (A/48/492).

71. It was so decided.

72. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 96.

AGENDA ITEM 100: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (continued)

Draft resolution on assistance to Yemen (A/C.2/48/L.29)

73. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, announced that Oman and the United States of America had become sponsors of the draft resolution.

74. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.29 was adopted.

Draft decision on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (A/C.2/48/L.30)

75. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, reporting on the informal consultations held on the draft decision, recommended that the Committee should adopt it.

76. Draft decision A/C.2/48/L.30 was adopted.

Draft resolutions on international assistance to Sierra Leone (A/C.2/48/L.31 and L.64)

77. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.64, which he was submitting on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.31, and recommended its adoption.

78. Mr. PEDROSO (Cuba) expressed his delegation's support for draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.64.

79. Mr. BANGALI (Sierra Leone) announced that Grenada, Guyana, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore and Solomon Islands had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.31.

80. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.64 was adopted.

81. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.31 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions on assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia (A/C.2/48/L.32 and L.63)

82. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.63, which he was submitting on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.32, and recommended it for adoption.

83. Mr. SELE (Liberia) announced that Guyana and the United States of America had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.32.

84. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.63 was adopted.

85. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.32 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolution on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti (A/C.2/48/L.33)

86. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, said that during the informal consultations the fifth preambular paragraph had been amended to read: "Noting the critical economic situation of Djibouti resulting from the number of priority development projects that have been suspended in the light of ...". Paragraph 6 had been amended to read: "Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the progress made with [regard to] economic assistance to that country, in time for ...". He recommended the draft resolution for adoption.

87. Mr. AL-SABAH (Kuwait) and Mr. LIMON (Suriname) announced that their delegations wished to become sponsors of the draft resolution.

88. Mr. MOHAMED (Sudan) pointed out that since Algeria was sponsoring the draft resolution on behalf of the African States, it was unnecessary to include Djibouti separately in the list of sponsors.

89. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.33, as orally revised, was adopted.

Draft resolutions on the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (A/C.2/48/L.42 and L.65)

90. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.65, which he was submitting on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.42. He pointed out agreed drafting changes in paragraphs 3 and 6 of the new text, which he recommended for adoption.

91. Mr. CARMICHAEL (Canada), Mr. CANTINI (Italy), Mr. ACHA (Peru) and Mr. GONZALEZ (Chile) expressed support for draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.65.

92. Mr. FERNANDEZ-PITA (Spain) and Mr. ORTIZ GANDARILLAS (Bolivia) said that they wished to become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.42 and endorsed draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.65.

93. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.65, as orally revised, was adopted.

94. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.42 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

AGENDA ITEM 101: INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ANGOLA (continued)

Draft resolution on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola (A/C.2/48/L.36)

95. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, said that the consultations on the draft resolution had been fruitful and noted that it had been agreed to replace the word "Member" in paragraph 3 with the word "all". In addition, Guyana, Italy, Macedonia and Suriname had become sponsors of the draft resolution.

96. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.36 was adopted.

97. Mr. CHRISTOFILIS (Greece), referring to the announcement by the representative of Poland that so-called "Macedonia" had become a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.36, pointed out that Security Council resolution 817 (1993) stipulated that that State was to be provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" pending settlement of the difference that had arisen over the name of the State.

98. Mr. CALOVSKI (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) said that although the referent was "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", the name of his country actually was the "Republic of Macedonia". The representative of Poland had been correct.

99. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee had thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 101.

AGENDA ITEM 102: ASSISTANCE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF EL SALVADOR (continued)

Draft resolution on assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador (A/C.2/48/L.43)

100. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, announced that Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Jamaica, the Russian Federation, Spain and Suriname had become sponsors of the draft resolution. He then pointed out several agreed revisions to the text. The second preambular paragraph should read: "Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador 1/ and the further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador. 2/" A new footnote 2 should be inserted at the bottom of the first page, to read: "2/ S/26790". In paragraph 2, the word "cooperation" should be replaced by the word "cooperating", while in paragraph 7, the phrase "in a timely manner and in the necessary amounts," should be deleted.

101. He invited the Committee to adopt the draft resolution without a vote.

102. Mr. HAYLOCK (Belize) and Mr. PIERRE (Guyana) said that they wished to become sponsors of the draft resolution.

103. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.43, as orally revised, was adopted.

104. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 102.

AGENDA ITEM 103: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE TO ALLEVIATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF WAR IN CROATIA AND TO FACILITATE ITS RECOVERY (continued)

Draft resolution on international cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery (A/C.2/48/L.26)

105. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, announced that Turkey had become a sponsor of the draft resolution and that Tunisia should be deleted from the list of sponsors. He recommended the draft resolution for adoption without a vote.

106. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.26 was adopted.

107. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee had thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 103.

AGENDA ITEM 104: HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Draft resolutions on developing human resources for development (A/C.2/48/L.9 and L.56)

108. Mr. ARELLANO (Mexico), Vice-Chairman, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.56, which he was submitting on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.9. The new draft resolution reflected a consensus, and it had been agreed that the word "concept" in paragraph 9 should be replaced by the word "definition".

109. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.56, as orally revised, was adopted.

110. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.9 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

111. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 104.

AGENDA ITEM 105: STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF EFFORTS TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER (continued)

Draft resolution on strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster (A/C.2/48/L.19)

112. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, said that successful consultations had been held on the draft resolution and drew attention to a number of changes to be made to the text. The first preambular paragraph should read: "Reaffirming its resolutions 45/190 of 21 December 1990 and 46/150 of 18 December 1991". The third preambular paragraph should refer to "resolutions 45/190 and 46/150". In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "in particular, the Commission of the European Communities" should be inserted after the words "and other organizations".

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113. In paragraph 1, the phrase "the activities related to the follow-up to its" should be replaced by the words "his efforts in the implementation of". In paragraph 2, the words "United Nations as a catalyst, existing" should be inserted before the words "coordination mechanisms".

114. He recommended that the draft resolution should be adopted without a vote.

115. Mr. MOJOUKHOV (Belarus) announced that Armenia, Benin, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cuba, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, Latvia, Mexico, Poland, Slovenia, Thailand and Tunisia had become sponsors of the draft resolution.

116. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.19, as orally revised, was adopted.

117. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 105.

AGENDA ITEM 169: ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO STATES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS IMPOSING SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) (continued)

Draft resolution on economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (A/C.2/48/L.27)

118. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, said that the informal consultations on the draft resolution had proved successful and recommended the draft resolution for adoption. It had been agreed that the words "and invites the competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system" should be inserted after the words "all States" in paragraph 4. In paragraph 5, the semicolon should be replaced by a comma, followed by the phrase: "as well as to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;". Paragraph 6 would thus be deleted.

119. Mr. RAICHEV (Bulgaria) said that Cyprus, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom had become sponsors of the draft resolution.

120. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.27, as orally revised, was adopted.

121. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 169.

AGENDA ITEM 171: EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF RWANDA (continued)

Draft resolution on emergency assistance for the social and economic rehabilitation of Rwanda (A/C.2/48/L.35)

122. Mr. RYSINSKI (Poland), Vice-Chairman, said that it had been agreed in informal consultations that wherever the words "social and economic rehabilitation" appeared in the text of the draft resolution, they should be

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replaced by the words "socio-economic rehabilitation". A seventh preambular paragraph should be inserted that would read: "Noting the recent large-scale inflow of refugees from Burundi into Rwanda,". In paragraphs 2, 4 and 5, the phrase "Member States" should read "all States". The word "materialization" in paragraph 5 should be replaced by the word "completion".

123. Draft resolution A/C.2/48/L.35, as orally revised, was adopted.

124. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee had thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 171.

AGENDA ITEM 98: INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (continued)

Draft resolution on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (A/C.2/48/L.24)

125. Mr. CANTINI (Italy) announced that his delegation had become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

The meeting rose at 6.45 p.m.